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### INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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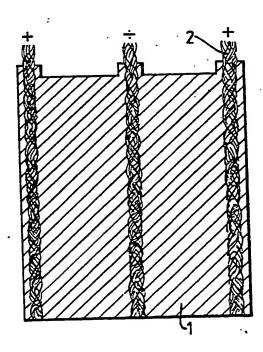
(54) Title: A DEVICE FOR HEATING WITH ENERGY SAVING IN CARS AND BOATS

### (57) Abstract

(33) Priority Country:

A device for heating with energy saving in a car or boat comprises a current conductive plastic element (1) and embedded braided electrodes (2) with an electric connection (5). The device in the shape of a battery heater (3) is insulated on the surface. When connected with a battery (7) said element (1) will maintain a constant temperature in said battery (7) which will, thus, maintain its capacity when the surrounding temperature decreases. When the state of said battery is good the floor and seat heating elements (1) may be connected at connections (5) and (6). The self-adjusting effect of the material (1) causing power consumption to decrease with increasing temperature, and combined with a homogenous surface temperature makes this solution specially energy saving.

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### A device for heating with energy saving in cars and boats

The present invention relates to a device for heating with energy saving in cars and boats, comprising an electrically conductive plastic element, electrodes, and an electric connection. The invention was developed to reduce problems with cold environments in cars and boats, e.g. starting problems and difficulties with keeping ones feet and buttocks warm. Electric batteries have low capacity at low temperatures, and this may sometimes cause starting problems. A car/boat battery only shows full capacity at temperatures above 25°C. In cooler weather its capacity is drastically reduced.

In order to remedy this, experiments were made with new kinds

15 of batteries and more capacity, and it was found by experiments
that thicker cell plates of the battery improve its capacity.

The disadvantage is that the weight and the physical size of
the battery increase as well. A heated driver's seat in the car
compartment is generally used. This is based on a heater cable

20 arranged in a loop in the back rest and in the seat. Said heater cable consists of a thin electricas wire, a connection and a
thermostat.

With the heated seat of the kind known to day there is a big
25 risk of breaking the heat conductor and the connection, and
there have been cases where heat conductors provided with a
thermostat failed and resulted in a fire in the seat. Furthermore, when a heating cable is used, it is necessary to use a
high temperature on the cable in order to achieve a uniform
30 temperature in the seat. Power consumption will be equally high.

According to the invention a device is proposed, as stated above, which device is characterized in that a heating plate that is resistant to rupture and fire and shows an energy 35 saving and self-adjusting effect keeps the battery heated and, thus, the battery capacity on an acceptable level when it is cold, and that said element may also be stitched into the seat upholstery and rug to act as a compartment/cabin/person heater.

Said device is intended to be firmly mounted in a car or a boat, and current is, thus, taken from the battery to a plastic plate element. Said plate element comprises three electrodes that are resistant to rupture and are embedded in a current conductive plastic plate. When electric current is connected the entire plate surface gets uniformly warm. Said electrodes that are current-carrying are brided metal conductors which results in a much stronger electric connection than for any other heating element. At the same time the fabric is sufficiently slack to move with the expansion coefficient of the plastic. Utilization of such a heating element in combination with a car/boat battery will increase the battery capacity considerably in kold weather and, thus, the period of time when there is electric power at one's disposal.

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All cars and most boats are equipped with a battery with some space at the place where the battery is arranged. According to the invention said heating element is designed to be secured about the battery like a belt and it is provided with extended 20 electrodes running to the respecitve battery poles. Advantageously said element may be joined by other materials, and it may e.g. be stitched, nailed, screwed or riveted to textile, a rug, plastic, or the like. Said element may, e.g. be designed for being stitched into the seat upholstery, a heated chair 25 etc. Advantageously said element prevents static electricity by the aid of its conductivity. Preferably, the consistency of said device is arranged in such a manner that the resistance of said element increases linearly with increasing temperature, which will result in low power consumption at high environmental 30 temperatures and will make a thermostat redundant. This means taht said element is self adjusting and energy saving in use as a heating element in a car/boat. Advantageously, said element removes condensation in boats and prevents moisture in a car floor.

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The device according to the invention may advantageously comprise a total heating solution for a car/boat with battery/ heating elements prolonging the period of available power in combination with self-adjusting heat in the back rest, seat, and floor.

The invention is now to be disclosed in more detail with refer-5 ence to the drawing wherein

Figure 1 is a sectional view of an element according to the invention,

Figure 2 shows the plate shaped element according to Figure 1 as seen in section from above,

Figure 3 is an isometric view of a tabbery provided with heating elements,

Figure 4 is an isometric view of the heating seat.

15 The device shown in Figures 1 - 4 comprises a conductive plastic element (1) and three electrodes (2). Said plastic plate can be shaped as desired, inter alia as a chair seat and back rest, see Figure 4. Electrodes (2) are special resilient brided metal conductors resistant against mechanical stress,

- e.g. bending, stretching and pressure. In consequence they may be embedded in a plastic body. When power is connected with said electrodes (2) current is conducted through the plastic (1) from a positive to a negative electrode (2). When said plastic plate (1) is cold there is low resistance in the ma25 terial and said plate (1) will be rapidly heated. With in-
- 25 terial and said place (1) will be rapidly heated. With increasing temperature the resistance in the material will increase and, finally, there will hardly be any current passing through, but the temperature will be maintained at a constant level.

In Figure 3 the entire heating element for the battery is enveloped in a non-conductive and acid-proof plastic material (3). A gas tight chord anchorage in the shape of a clamping and locking member (4) for the insulated electric line (5) is embedded in said heating element (1). Said line (5) may be provided with a contact (6) that is inserted into the opening for the cigaret lighter. A total solution is also feasible, where all elements (1) may be connected with a console compris-

ing OFF-ON-switches, timer, and state control.

In Figure 4 the heating seat is provided with slot shaped openings (8) in the seat member and back rest member to provide for 5 good ventilation. Holes (9) improve the flexibility.

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#### CLAIMS:

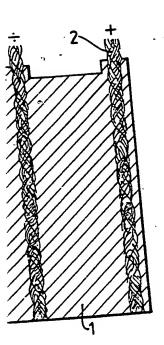
- 1. A device for heating in an energy saving manner, e.g. in a car or a boat, comprising a current conductive platic heating element provided with embedded electrodes for electric connection, characterized in that said heating element is provided with brided, resilient and metallic electrodes intended for being embedded and for severe mechanical stress, as well as extremely good electric contact surfaces between the fibres in the brided cable and plastic.
- 2. A device as defined in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that said plastic heating element may be stitched directly onto a seat upholstery or a rug in all parts of said element, inclusively through said 15 electrodes.
- 3. A device as defined in claim 2, characterized in that recessed holes in the heating seat improve the flexibility, and that a special series of holes in the seat and back rest member causes optimal ventilation for the passenger sitting in said heating seat.
- 4. A device as defined in claim 3, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that electrodes embedded in plastic are completely separated, so that self-ignition cannot occur.
- 5. A device as defined in one of the preceding claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that said device is energy saving due to the fact that the power consumption will decrease linearly with increasing temperature and uniform heat is developed across the entire surface.
- 6. A device as defined in one of the proeding claims,

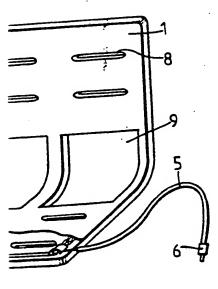
  35 characterized in that a system of elements is designed to form a total heating solution, wherein increased battery capacity delivers more heating effect to the compartment/cabin.

- 7. A device as defined in one of the preceding claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that said elements prevent static electricity.
- 5 8. A device as defined in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that said heating element may be shaped as desired.
- 9. A device as defined in one of the preceding claims, 10 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that heating by the aid of said plastic heating element causes improved charging susceptibility and, thus, correspondingly reduced fuel consumption.
- 15 10. A device as defined in one of the preceding claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that three electrodes are used for achieving very rapid and uniform heating all over the element surface, and that three electrodes in stead of four considerably simplify the electric connection, and that 20 an electric change-over switch can disconnect the center electrode in order to reduce to 1/4 effect.
- 11. A device as defined in one of the preceding claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the connector between said embedded electrodes and the electric supply cable consists of a gas-tight clamp member placed in said element.

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			NSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		I Deleverate Clair No. 13
Category	•1	Citation	of Document, 11 with Indication, where app	ropriate, of the relevant passages 12	Relevant to Claim No. 13
Y	SE,	B	405 873 (RHONE-POUI	FNC -TEXTILE)	7
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			of cited documents: 10	"T" later document published after to or priority date and not in confi	ict with the application but
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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET
II Fields searched (cont).
US C1 136:161; 219:202, 209, 212, 217, 528-529, 536, 541, 543, 549; 429:61-62, 120
V. OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE
This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:  1. Claim numbers because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Claim numbers because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. Claim numbers, because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of
PCT Rule 6.4(a).
VI. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING I
This international Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:
1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
2. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the international Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.  Remark on Protest
The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.  No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)					
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III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)							
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Y	US, A,	20 July 1971 See especially abstract and column 1, lines 32-57	6, 9				
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Y	US, A,	3 621 192 (PHOLER) 16 November 1971 See abstract and column 1, line 35-49 and column 2, line 37-40	5				
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X Y	US, A,	4 242 573 (BATLIWALLA) 30 December 1980 See column 2, line 62- column 3, line 26.	1,4-5,8 2-3,6-7, 9-11				
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Category •	Citation o	f Document, with indication wh	ere appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
	- Citation o	1.5.575 13 616 110		
X Y	US, A,	4 277 673 (KE 7 July 1981 See column 8, and claim 1 FR, 2452768		1,4-5,8 2-3,6-7, 9-11
	· .	DE, 3011754 GB, 2047957 AU, 56850/80 JP, 55154003 JP, 56165203 US, 4327480 CA, 1136846 US, 4367168 AU, 534374 DE, 3050761		
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